

precise relation to the rostellum, which seems to vary so much from species to species that it makes it very difficult to derive from them any definite generic characters. The whole subject requires a great deal more accurate observation of living specimens, in early bud in the ripe bud and in the expanded flower.

I have not examined your *Orchis spectabilis*, but will do so - my characters of *Orchis* are derived from European ones.

I hope you will study specimens such as you can get fresh specimens of so as to be prepared to discuss them when we meet and if you could procure dried specimens, not squeezed flat they would assist me in comprehending your views.

Ever yours sincerely

George Dontham

25, WILTON PLACE.
London S.W.

July 13, 80

My dear George

Just received yours of the 1st and I now write to explain my meaning about the revision of the *Clathrells* in *Ophrydeae*.

In the great mass of *Orchideae* the slit of the anther cells faces the rostellum,



and the pollen-mass when produced into a caudicle as in *Calanthe* most *Ercas*

some *Symplocos* etc. taper upwards (away from the base of the caudicle) and the gland (which I believe is a production of the extremity of the rostellum) is at that

upper end whilst in *Ophrydeae* the anther-cells when suppressed produced have their backs



to the rostellum and the caudicles with
the gland at their extremity are at the
lower end of the anther cell.

The true caudicle is I believe always a
portion of the pollen and in those cases
where I have been able to observe it is
(as already shown by various observers)
not connected with the so-called gland till
the opening of the anther cell admits of
the connection. The anther cell however
often opens in the bud long before the
flowers expand.

In the *Ophryodes* the anther case the
clinandrium and the rostellum are so
closely combined that one cannot tell
where each begins they form one body
as it were to which the two anther cells
(often very prominent) are closely adnate by
their ^{inner} ~~inner~~ ^{basal} ends and when these anther cells are much
prolonged on the rostellum the extremities
of the two valves are not always distinguishable

from the lobes of the rostellum and
have often got quite puzzled between the
slightly turned up ^{margin of the} ~~margin of the~~
rostellum lobes and the more marked
pouches of the "Serapicidan, (which Serapicidan = Ophryodes)"
as observed in the dried specimens, - but
on other grounds it goes very much
against the grain in my mind to call
the *O. rhynchodonta* an *Orchis* and not a
Habenaria.

The gland or glands of *Ophryodes* generally
form or line the middle lobe of the rostellum.
If the end of the anther cells are short and
contiguous ^{the caudicles} ~~they~~ detach the gland at right
angles - if they are lengthened out on the
lateral lobes beyond the central lobe the
caudicles become attached obliquely or laterally
to the gland - but very often the gland
changes its angle immediately on the liberation
of the pollen mass and the form and length
of the end of the pollen anther cell and its

figures looks having the middle of the width

from the inner side of the gland may be detached sometimes